PRICE TWO CENTS.

CANALAND ARMY BILLS FAIL

THE MICARAGUA BILL RULED OUT ON A POINT OF ORDER,

Chaleman Hopkins Said It Could Not Be Attached to the sundry Civil Bill and the House Sustained Him - Separate Consideration Defeated-The Hull Army nill to its Reported to the Senate Without Recommendation-Its Defeat Practically Assured, but a Temporary Measure Will Probably Not Be Opposed,

Washington, Feb. 15.-If the assertions of riends of the Nicaragua Canal project in the are well founded the action of that body day in refusing. by a vote of 152 to 118, to add the Hepburn bill for its construction to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill means the abandonment of the enterprise by the United States for the present session of Congress. This result was reached after a battle oyal between the lending advocates of the measure and those who were opposed to its enactment as a rider on an apsecuriation bill. There was no apparent iston of sentiment among those who speke ps to the necessity and desirability of constructing the canal, and nearly all favored Govcament ownership and control. The only sion was as to the expediency of putting it on the centing bill in defiance of the rules. Strong appeals by Messrs. Dockery of Missouri and Moody of Massachusetts for the maintenance of the integrity of the rules doubtless had much to do with bringing about the dethe House. Until the very moent of taking the vote there was a wide-extended impression among members that a majority of the House would insist on adding ne Canal bill despite the rules.

diately after the House met to-day Massrs Herburn and Grosvenor, representing the Republican support of the Nicaragua Canal endment to the Sundry Civil bill, proposed o Mr. Henderson of the Committee on Rules that the amendment would be withdrawn if the Committee on Bules would assure them that a ay would be given for the consideration of the Canal bill. Mr. Henderson replied that the gentlemen could introduce their resolution for a rule, and the committee would carefully con-That was not at all what Messrs. Hepburn and Grosvenor desired, and after the conrence it was stated that the amendment good be presented to the bitter end.

Cannon to-day moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the arther consideration of the Sundry Civil Apfurther consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Hepburn inoffectually attempted to secure quantimous consent for the present musideration of a resolution touching the Mearagua Canab bill. Under a furious denaity for the regular order by Mr. Underwood of Albaims which be offered to withdraw in erger to let Mr. Hepburn in) Speaker Reed declined to recognize Mr. Hepburn, By an apparently overwheiming vote the House refused to go on with the appropriation bill, many members demanding that Mr. Hepburn's resolution be read. Fending a demand for a division upon the question. Mr. Hepburn was permitted to read his resolution. It provided that next Juesslay be set apart for the consideration of the Canal bill, it to remain before the House until disposed of, and asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Canal bill, it to remain before the t for the present consideration of

resolution. "And to that," said Mr. Cannon, "I object, The no discertion, however," he added, "to althing the resolution to go under the rules he liques to the proper committee." he Sundry Civil bill was then taken up, the stion being on the point of order made by Cannon yesterday against the Nicaragua at amendment.

Air. Cannon yesterday against the Nicaragua Canal amendment.

Mr. Bailey of Texas, who was the first speaker of the day, did not clearly define his attitude toward the canal project, but stated his preference for Mr. Hepburn's proposition over that of the Morgan proposition. He expressed the eninion that the House, at some time before the close of the session, would be compelled to cossider one or the other of the two, and he advised that an opportunity be afforded to take if out on the Hepburn bill.

The other speakers were Messrs, Dockery, Bloody and Fleming of Georgia, who antagonized the proposition as obnoxious under the idea, and Groxenor of Ohio in favor of it. He was who anserted that failure to act upon the contained proposition at this time meant an abandonness of the enterprise by the United States.

Thairman Hopkins held that the canal mendment was not in order, being obnoxious ance of a public work in progress, not author-zed by existing law and not germane to the appropriation ball. With an expression of re-spect for the Chair. Mr. Hepburn appealed from

the decision. A vote was then taken on the question. Small the decision of the Chair stand as the bidgment of the committee?" It resulted on division: Ares, 152; noes, 118. Tellers being othered, the vote was announced: Aves, 137; noes, 118.

M 5 e clock, having disposed of eighty-six pages of the Sundry civil bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

After the refusal of the House to accept the Hephurn amendment Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio ofered a resolution setting asite Monday and Jaesday next by the consideration by the liquid of the Hephurn Slearagua Canal bill. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, where it will probably be permitted to repose pencefully until the end of the session.

HULL ARMY BILL DOOMED.

But the Democrats Won't Oppose a Substitute Making Temporary Provision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The Hull fArmy Rete the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. will be reported to the Senate to-morrow without recommendation. Its defeat in that body is practically assured. A substitute or an amendment, which will be offered by Sen-aler Cockrell, representing the views of the Demograts, will be agreed to in the Senate, or there will be no reorganization legislation at this session. This, from the best judgment obtainable, appears to be the situation in the Senate. It is also believed that the Administiation will accept the compromise that will thus be offered, and that thereby an extra session of Congress will be averted.

From the moment the Hull bill, representing the views of the Administration, was introsheed in the House the Domocrats in the Senate have antagonized it and expressed their intention of defeating the measure, even if it formal an extra session. It has been impossible for the Committee on Military Affairs to egree upon a bill, for the reason that the Demograts have postponed action on one pre-

The Republicans have been patient, however, believing that when they desired they could teport the measure by a party vote, the comaritice consisting of six Republicans and five Democrats. Yesterday the Republicans tired of further delay and notified the opposition that they intended to report the bill whether

the minority was willing or not.
Satatra Cockrell asked the Chairman of the committee upon what votes be counted to reject the Han bell favorably, and was told that I would be done by the nid of the six Republican votes. Mr. Cockrell denied that all the Resublicans were to favor of the bill and disputed ty of the Chairman to vote the com-

wither in that manner. while further discussion Mr. Cockrell ical a letter from Senator Proctor of Vermont. that because result that not only was be against thereasing the size of the regular caresting the Senator from Mission that he was naired against it was are undersant surprise to care. The existence of the letter the generally known until to-day. s in the lest possible grace was somewhat planed this less to carned the fact that he less ter had got out but he did to the contrary, he admitted the letter, and said that he had known that Scantor Proctor was opposed

dittee met again this morning but conclusion, adjourning to meet at

4 o'clock this afternoon, when the opposition was to give the committee its final terms of agreement. For some reason this meeting was not held, and the whole subject went over until to-morrow morning, when final action will be had.

not held, and the whole subject went over until to-morrow morning, when ilinal action will be had.

The Hull bill will be reported to the Senate without recommendation, the Democrats, who by the aid of Senator Proctor's vote, have the whiphand, believing that this is the beat parliamentary situation for them. When the bill is called up in the Senate, Mr. Cockrell will offer his billas an amendment. This amendment is a shrewilly drawn substitute, and places upon the President of the United States the responsibility for any increase that may be made in the sire of the army. It gives the President full authority to maintain the regular army at the present basis of 42,000, and permits him to still further increase, it up to 100,000 by the enlistment of natives to form regiments sufficient to aggregate the maximum number allowed. These natives are to be officered by Americans and are to serve only on the Islands on which they are enlisted.

The essence of this bill lies in the fact that

natives are to be officered by Americans and are to serve only on the islands on which they are enlisted.

The essence of this bill lies in the fact that the President is to be the judge of when the time has arrived to lessen the army and decrease the expense that is incurred on this account. The whole burden of the responsibility is thereby shifted from the shoulders of Congress to the Executive. Sentator Gorman is said to have been the man who arranged this shrewd political plan. Whether it will meet the approval of all the Democrats remains still to be seen. There are quite a number of Democrats, strict constructionists, who, while they oppose the Hull bill and will not vote for it, still believe that Congress has no authority to grant to the President such extraordinary discretionary power as such a measure would devolve upon him. These men may not favor the Gorman compromise which the Democrats seek to force on the President.

One of the Republican Senators who is very close to the President said this evening that the President would willingly assume the responsibility, this Senator said, the President would not shrink from it, belleving, as he did, that the American people would unbold the Administration in any and all steps necessary to carry out the policies that had ensued as a result of the war with Spain. If, however, the Administration insists upon the Hull bill, pure and simple, there will be no legislation. Senators Cockrell, Jones and Gorman still declarathat that bill shall not become a law at this session of Congress.

THE ADMIRAL DEWRY ON CUTTYHUNK Went Aground in Hazy Weather; Ten Feet

of Water in Her Hold; One Man Lost. Boston, Mass., Feb. 15 .- The Boston Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, bound for Boston from Jamaica, laden with bananas and oranges, went ashore at Cuttyhunk, near the entrance to Buzzard's Bay, at 3 o'clock this morning. The Boston Towboat Company sent two tugboats and a wrecking lighter from Vineyard Haven to the assistance of the Dewey, she was resting easily and there was hope of getting her off. She has about ten feet of water in her hold. The oranges in the tore hold were jettisoned, but an effort will be made to save the bananas. The loss on the cargo is expected to be about \$10,000.

There were eight passengers on board, four of whom were women. All were gotten off safely, and all the officers and erew were saved except the quartermaster, who was swept overboard and lost.

NEWPORT, R. L. Feb. 15,-The collier John J. Newport, R. L. Feb. 15.—The collier John J. Hillarrived here to-night with the passengers of the Admiral Dewey. The steamer left Jamaica with a general cargo of fruit on Feb. 8. In the storm on Monday a quartermaster was washed overboard and part of the ship's rail carried away by the seas. Capt. McGrath was lashed to the rigging during the storm. The second mate was sent to Holmes Holl in a boat to telegraph to Boston, and while gone the cruiser Topeka passed. The Dewey signaled her, but she passed on, answering by saying she wanted a pilot. She later picket up the pilot, towed to Targaulin Cove, and then sent the Hill to the Dewey.

The Admiral Dewey is a twin-screw steel steamship of 2.104 gross tons. She was built by the Cramps, at Philadelphia, for the American Mail Steamship Company. She is 280 feet long, 30 feet beam and of 23 feet binches depth of hold. She halls from Perth Amboy. The other ships of the company, sisters of the Admiral Dewey, are the Admiral Schley, Admiral Sampson and Admiral Farragut. The Admiral Dewey has made four trips to Jamaica.

HEINS WILL BE CONFIRMED.

Gov. Roosevelt Blocks the Scheme to Re-

tain Perry as Capitol Commissioner. ALBANY, Feb. 15.-Much interest has been anifested in the efforts of the friends of Capi tol Commissioner Isane G. Perry to prevent the confirmation of George Lewis Heins of New York city to succeed Mr. Perry. It was asserted that the Demograts hoped to be able to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Heins through th ald of two Republican Senators who have reegived much patronage from Mr. Perry in the past. These manusurings on the part of Commissioner Perry's friends and the Demo-Commissioner Perry's friends and the Democratic Senators reached the cars of Gov.
Rosevelt, and he declared that, even
if Mr. Heins's nomination was not conlirmed, Commissioner Perry would be summarily removed. In fact, Gov. Rossevelt
told those who were in the scheme that if the
man named to succeed Mr. Perry was not confirmed he would bring the work of the Capitol
Commissioners' Department to an abrupt end
by veroing every appropriation for the maintenance of that department. This determined
stand of the Governor has disconcerted the
enemies of Mr. Heins, and his nomination will
be confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday next by
a strict party vote. It was expected that the
nomination would be reported to the Senate
Committee, by a party vote, had agreed upon
such a report. It was learned, however, that
this report would not be submitted to the
Senate until Tuesday next.

PRESIDENT STARTS FOR BOSTON. With Members of His Cabinet He Will At

tend the Home Market Club's Dinner. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The President and several members of the Cabinet left Washington at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Boston. where they will attend the annual dinner of the Home Market Club to-morrow night. The

party went on a special train over the Pennsylvanta Railroad, and expect to arrive in Boston to-morrow before noon. The President had not decided when he left Washington whether or not to accept the invitation to address the Mas-sachusetts Legislature on Friday, but he will not in any event leave Boston on the return trip until inte Friday afternoon, arriving in Washington on Saturday moraling. Those who accompanied the President to-day were Secre-tary Alger, Secretary Long, Secretary Bliss, Postmaster-General Smith and Private Secre-taries Porter and Cortelyou, Secretary Gage telegraphed from Chicago yesterday that he would meet the President and party in Boston on Thursday. decided when he left Washington whether or

would meet the President and party in Boston on Thursday.

The President's train reached Jersey City about 11:30 and was taken aboard the railroad ferryboat Maryland, which steamed up the Last River to the dock of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road at Port Morris.

It was after midnight when the Maryland left Jersey City. At 2:32 o'clock this morning she reached Fort Morris after more than two hours struggle with the lee in the rivers. Ten minutes later the train resumed its journy to Boston.

HENRY JONES, "CAVENDISH," DEAD.

Other Games Dies in London. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUK. London, Feb. 15 .- Henry Jones, "Caven dish," editor of the eard department of the Field and of the pastime department of the Queen, and the well-known authority on whist,

died to-day.

Henry Jones, who as "Cavendish" had an international reputation as an authority on card games, was by profession a surgeon and was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was born in London on Nov. 2. ISG He reseived his general education in Kings College School and St Bartholomew's Hospital and practiced surgery in London from 1852 until ISG. He then relinquished his practice to devote himself to literary and editorial work on his favorite subject of games. In addition to his work on the Field and the Queen he wrote treatises on whist piquet, scarte, billiards, tennis, ground and many minor games. Hed to-day. any minor games.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages Are made at the farm in Southbore, Mass Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neat-ness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Ade,

KILLED WIFE AND BOARDER

DOUBLE MURDER DONE BY A BRU-TAL BUSBAND.

Cast Out by His Wife on Account of His Ill-Treatment, He Shot Her and the Other Man-Ten-Year-Old Son the Only Witness Murderer Shoots Another Man.

George Panzeter, 46 years old, a maltster, out f work, last night shot and killed his wife, Anna, 46 years old, and her boarder, John Golfze, because she refused longer to support him. The double murder occurred in Mrs. Panzeter's apartments in the rear of the fourth floor of the tenement at 434 East Seventy-sixth

Three years ago Mrs. Panzeter caused her husband's arrest for non-support and he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary in consequence. On his return, he expressed penitence for his past wrongdoing and went to work at Niedlinger's malt works at Sixty-third street and the East River. He began drinking last summer and, on July 17, he struck his wife with a hammer. For this he was arrested and was sentenced to six months to the workhouse. His term expired

on Jan. 17. When he was free Panzeter hunted his wife up, and two weeks ago found her living in the seventy-sixth street house. She was supporting her five small children by taking in washing and by letting out one of her rooms to Göltze. Panzeter tried to effect a reconcillation with his wife, but she refused to listen to him. He continued calling on her, and finally Mrs. Gottschalk, who lives across the hall, used to climb over the fire escape when she saw Panzeter coming up the stairs and warn his wife of her husband's approach. The

warn his wife of her husband's approach. The last time this occurred Panzeter shouted through the door that he would kill everybody in sight next time he called.

Nothing more was seen of him until 9 o'clock last night, when Mrs. Gottschalk saw him enter the flat. As there were no sounds of a quarrel, she believed that Panzeter and his wife were friends again, and stopped to discuss the situation with the janitor. Suddenly four pistol shots were heard, and then Mrs. Panzeter appeared at the door with blood spurting from a wound in her breast.

My man has shot me and Göltze," she cried in German.

My man has snot me and the staircase, and in German.

She started to run toward the staircase, and just as she reached the top Panzeter appeared at the door with a smoking revolver in his hand. He saw that his wife was still on her feet and fired another shot at her. The bullet struck her in the middle of the back and she pitched forward, falling the entire length of the

Panzeter stopped for a moment and looked at her. Then he put the pistol in his nocket and ran down the stairs. He leaned over his wife's body and ran down one more flight. Then he jumped over the railing down the stair well to the floor two flights below, and sped on to the door, which he wrenched open. When last seen he was turning the corner of Second avenue.

Mrs. Gottschalk and the janitor, who had been too seared to move, ran to Mrs. Panzeter as the murderer vanished. They found that she was dead and carried her up to her room. As they reached the head of the stairs Goltze came to the open door.

"I'm a dead man," he said, speaking with difficulty.

came to the open door.

"I'm a dead man," he said, speaking with difficulty.

Then he fell forward on his face. They picked him up and saw that there was a bullet wound in each arm and one in his breast. The bullet that had caused this last wound, passed within a hair's breadth of his heart and was the cause of his death.

At the time of the shooting all of the children were in bed except Willie, the 10-year-old son of the Panzeters. He saw all that happened, and when Capt. Donahue, Detectives Lang and Collins and Policeman Fitzgerald of the East Sixty-seventh street station arrived he told them all about it.

"Mr. Göttze was sitting is the armchair in front of the fire." he said. "and my mamma was ironing some clothes when pana came into the room. Mamma never said a word, but just pointed her finger at the door to him. Then my papa got mad, but he didn't talk loud.

You've got to let me sleep here, my papa said. 'That man is faking up all the room that belongs to me,' my papa said again, pointing to Mr. toltze. My mamma then pointed to the door again, and then papa pulled a big gun from his pocket and he shot at Mr. toltze three times. Mr. Göltze never moved and neither did my mamma. Then he shot at my mamma, and she ran out of the room and he ran after her. And that's all I know."

The children were taken in charge by the neighbors for the night, but to-morrow they will be sent to the Gerry society. The neighbors all unite in giving Mrs. Panzeter a good character.

borsall unite in giving airs, ranzeler a goor-haracter. Panzeler went into the salcon of Paul Bor-man, at 363 Bowery, at 1:20 o'clock this morn-ng and walked up to the bar. I've just killed my wife and another man."

Borman, "and you've got to give me I can get across to Jersey and escape haven't the money," said Borman, ner-ly, as he started to move away from the

voisy as he started to move away from the stranger.
With that Panzeter drew his revolver and fired at Borman. The bullet lodged in the saloon keeper's left arm. Policemen McCarthy and Lang of the Fifth street station were passing, and, hearing the report, ran in and grabbed Panzeter.
"This fellow looks like the murderer from the Twenty-fourth precinct," said McCarthy, scrutinizing Panzeter.
That's the man, shouted Borman. "He just told me he did it."
"Yes, I put three bullets in him and two in her," refuied Panzeter, and I'm glad of it."
Panzeter was locked up in the Fifth street station.

GOMEZ FOR FREE PORTO RICO NOW. Expresses Sorrow for That Island's "Fall" Into Our Hands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS HAVANA, Feb. 15 .- La Discusion published resterday the following letter written by Gen.

Maximo Gomez: "Remedios, Feb. 5.

Sefter Eugenin Hostor, Parto Ricu: "Yours of Jan. 21 received. I knew already that you were energetically working to save Porto Rico from an awful situation. It fell by diplomatic trickery from a Spanish colony to a territory conquered by the Americans. Your sorrow is ours. We Antillians are brothers, and the love of our lands units us of those three islands in the Caribbean Sea which united are o great if their sons know how to net rightly I offer you all my support. I am near you. will strive for the liberty of your people. My

I offer you all my support. I am nearyon. I will strive for the liberty of your people. My sword is at your disposal, as it is always, ready in the defence of just and noble causes."

La theoriem also makes the statement that the conflict between Gen. Brooke and the Cuban Assembly is ended, Gen. Brooke and the Cuban Assembly is ended, Gen. Brooke having apologized to the members of the Assembly. This statement Gen. Brooke brands as a lic. He informed the correspondent of The Sun that he had not seen any of the members of the Assembly and consequently had offered them no apology. On the contrary besaid to Secretaries Lanuza. Capote and Desvernine at the Cabinet council yesterday that the Assembly had assumed a childish attitude and was alone responsible for the whole trouble.

Gen. Brooke yesterday appointed Gen. Demetric Castillo Civil Governor of Santlago upon the recommendation of Gen. Wood. He also appointed Señor Hamos Elira, a prominent Cuban lawyer, assistant Secretary of Justice.

The Praduce Exchange of Havana has presented a petition to Gen. Brooke asking that the provisions for the American army be parchased here.

Secretary of Justice Labura will consult with Gen. Brooke to-morrow in regard to the project of organizing a higher court of justice for the island.

The Cuban Assembly meets to-day at El Cano,

island.

The Cuban Assembly meets to-day at El Cano, twelve miles from Havana.

Gen Maximo Gomez, who was erroneously reported to have arrived here on Saturday, was also Santa Clara yesterday. Before coming to Havana he will visit Matanzas, where a great reception, a banquet and public fetes will be given in his honor.

KILLED BY A FALLING ICICLE. Fell from the Eaves of a Mill and Pierced a Clerk's Skull.

Kansas Cita, Mo., Feb. 15.- A huge iside felt from the caves of the Rex mills this afternoon nd pierced the skull of Ulysses G. Gibson, a Chicago and Alten check clerk, who was busy marking cars on a siding. The ice pierced Gidson's skull and he died simost instantly. He was 30 years of age and unmarried.

Travel Resumed to the South. Route of New York and Florida Special. Fastest to Florida, Havana and Nassau. Atlantic Cons. Line and Flant System. 220 and 261 Broadway. - Adv.

SHOW US THE MAILED FIST. Agrarian Leaders' Advice to the German

Ministry. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 15 .- The rumors of dissensions in the German and Prussian Cabinets seem to be founded on fact. The stories mainly, but not exclusively, centra on Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, whose fervent agrarianism prevents him from agreeing with his colleagues in their friendlier attitude toward the United States. He seems to have wagged his tongue so flercely against certain other Ministers on various occasions in Parliament that the official reports of his speeches were carefully edited lest his utterances should mar the diplomatic negotiations between Germany and the United States. One of his speeches in the Reichstag. in which he hotly attacked the United States, is stated to have caused much trepidation in the Foreign Office. Whole sentences were suppressed in the official report of the proceedings.

Outside of Parliament the Agrarians are fuming at the ministerial rhetoric in the Reichstag on Saturday during the discussion of the commercial relations between Germany and the United States. Baron Manteuffel, one of the most prominent Conservative leaders and an Agrarian champion, said at an Agrarian

"Had we increased our navy sooner so that we now had a strong flest, the United States would not have dared to use the language she has used toward Germany."

At a meeting resterday of the League of Agriculturists, a powerful organization, with which the Ministers find it advisable to keep on good terms, the discussion centred on the relations with the United States. A prominent tember of the league said:

"In the Reichstag Saturday the Americans were served with sugar-bread. I fear this is useless. If we want to impress them we must show them our fist. It cannot be expected that a great power like Germany will allow herself o be made a fool of as we have been in regard o America."

This is a representative view of a large sec

MISSING HUNTERS FOUND,

Adrift in a Fourteen-Foot Boat During the Blizzard-Landed on Gardiner's Point.

GREENPORT, L. I. Feb. 15 -The tugboat Alert steamed up Greenport Harbor this afteroon, having on board Herman Keubne, Ed win Tuthill and Daniel Brown, the three missing hunters who disappeared on Monday during the blizzard. As they were not found yesterday all hope of finding them alive was abandoned, and to-day the ocean tug Alert came over to search for their bodies among the ce fields in Gardiner's Bay. Capt. E. B. Tuthill, father of young Tuthill of the missing party, headed the expedition, composed of six seamen and the erew of the Alert. The start was made from Greenport at 9:15 o'clock. All the forenoon the Alert bucked her way through big fields of ice without finding any trace of the missing gunners or their boat. Far off to the eastward another tug hove in sight at noon. The steamer was making for the Alert with all speed. Presently the stranger blew three long blasts, a signal of good news. When the two tugs came within halling distance Capt. Andrews of the Alert was informed that the three hunters were alive and safe at Gardiner's Point. The Alert was then headed for Gardiner's Point. As she neared the beach three persons came down to the water's edge. Capt. Tuthill recognized his son in the party. A boat was sent ashore and the three hunters boarded the Alert with fingers and toes frostbitten. Otherwise they were all well.

According to the story the gunners told, young Tuthiil got eaught in the ice in a sharple early on Monday afternoon and his two companions launched a second beat and endeavored to resme him. They, too, were caught in the ice. The two sharpies were jashed together and early yesterday morning the ebb tide carried them down the bay toward the ocean. At sunrise they found they were frozen securely in the field of ice which half covered Gardiner's Bay. None of the three was allowed to go to sleep. They are the flesh of a raw duck, which they had in the boat, to keep from starving. Last night the fee began to move out of the bay, and at 4 o'clock this morning they landed on Gardiner's Point, near the uncompleted Government fortifications, which guard the entrance of the bay. Some Italian workmen fed and housed them until they were taken off this morning by the Alert. They were in the ice for thirty-eight hours, twentysix of which the wind blew a gale. were not in danger of being crushed by the ice huge waves threatened to swamp their four-

een-foot sharpie. When the party arrived in East Marion, where all three lived, the whole village turned out to meet them.

DAZED WITH TERROR.

Driver Sits Motionless While His Horses Are Torn from the Wagon by a Train. Philip Flath, a driver for the Peter Hauck & Co. brewery, sat on the seat of his wagon yesterday morning while a team of horses worth \$700 was torn from the wagon and killed by a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-ern Railroad. The accident happened at the Fifth street crossing, not a quarter of a mile from the brewery, in Harrison, N. J. This is the point where the Pennsylvania Railroad converges upon the other road and makes a double crossing. Snow was deep upon each side of the road when Flath essayed to cross. The gates were open and no trains were in

He whipped up his team, and as the front wheels went up the slight slope the hind whoels got caught in a rut. Plath whipped the horses, and Gateman Hugh O'Donnell left his song shanty and put his shoulder to the wheel While the men and horses were struggling, the noise of an approaching train was heard. O'Donnell seized a red flag and ran down the track, but the engineer saw the signal too late

Figs. but the engineer saw the signal toolste to stop.

Figth sat dazed until the reins were torn from his grasp, and then he fell over backward upon the seal and had to be lifted down. He was entirely unhurt. One of the horses was impaled in some way by the wagon pole. The passengers upon the train were well shaken up and several were thrown from their seats. The engineer was slightly hurt.

YAQUIS INDIAN DIES AT 108. Relieved That He Buried His Earnings As

cording to the Custom of His Tribe. Salanas, Cal., Feb. 15.-A Yaquis Indian named Parito died last night in the County Hospital. His age, seconding to the mission records, was 108 years. He was in the Mexican revolution of 1810 and in the Yaquis insurred

tion of 1826. In the following year he came to tion of 1825. In the following year he came to Childrenia, and for over forty years worked as a sheet herder for David Jacks of Monterey county, who owns more sheet than any other man on this coast.

Eight years ago be had a stroke of paralysis, and had been nearly helpless in the hospital ever since. Parito never learned to speak English. It is believed that he buried his earningal according to the Yaquits custom, but he left no record of his eache.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15 .- According to the death returns illed at the Health Office to-day, Rosetta Washington, who died at her home in the alley between Walnut and Madison and Preston and Jackson streets, was 135 years of age. Harriet-anos Hutcherson, colored, whose age was re-ported at 160 years, died at hey home. 2015 West Walnut street, of pneumonia.

New York Central Open to Traffic. Trains on the New York Central are running again a usual. Through to Chicago, St. Louis and Cin-ternation of the Chicago, St. Louis and Cin-

BIG BLAZE IN NAVY YARD.

MACHINE SHOP DESTROYED AT A LOSS OF ABOUT \$1,000,000.

The Model of the Maine Burned on th First Anniversary of the Battleship's Destruction-Fire Battled with at First by a Bucket Brigade of Bluejackets. The big machine shop in the navy yard in Brooklyn, occupied by the steam engineering department, was burned down last night, and

all the valuable machinery, models, patterns and records of the department were destroyed. The loss at the yard was estimated at over s million of dollars, but Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, said in Washington last night that if it were true, as he had heard, that the main machine shop had been totally destroyed, the loss to the Government would be about \$300,000. It was one of the most destructive blazes that have ever occurred at the Brooklyn yard. When the flames were first discovered the

fire was confined to the offices of Chief Engineer W. Windsor, but in a very short time they made great headway. When the Brooklyn Fire Department responded to a delayed alarm was seen that the building was doomed and the firemen directed their efforts to save the idjoining buildings. The flames, fed by the oils stored in the building, shot up into the sky to a great height and could be seen for miles around. Thousands viewed the spec tacle from the bridge and ferries. For a half hour after the fire started the snow still re-mained piled on the roof of the big building. and it presented a beautiful sight as the flames darted in and out of the windows beneath it. People flocked to the yard from al directions and lined the great snowbanks along Flushing avenue, Sands street and Navy street. The old City Park was also crowded with spectators.

The machine shop was a four-story brick and tone structure and covered a plot about 75 foet wide and 375 feet deep. It was in Morris avenue and Fifth street. It was erected in 1879. Two years ago it was partially destroyed by fire. Adjoining the building on Fifth street were the boiler shops, while the small tool shops adjoined the ailding on the Flushing avenue end. Opposite the burned building was the foundry erected in 1803. This was steaming hot during the progress of the fire and the firemen had a hard job o save it.

Chief Engineer Windsor left the building hortly after 4 o'clock. At that time, he says, here was nothing in his office that could cause the fire. The men employed in the building quit work about 4:30 o'clock, and the watchman who went through the building subsequently ound everything in proper shape. The fires had been banked under the boilers, and there was nothing of a combustible character any where around. Two mechanics named Suiti van and Hemphill, who had been delayed in the building, started for home at 6:10 o'clock and at that time there was nothing, they say suggest a fire.

A marine who passed the building ten mines later, however, noticed smoke coming out of the southwest window of the second floor. which is the part of the building in which the Chief Engineer had his offices. He gave the alarm and in a short time 300 bluejackets armed with buckets were on their way to the fire They came from the battleship Massachusetts. which is lying in Dry Dock No. 3, about 500 yards in the rear of the burning building; com the cruiser Newark, from the cruise from the cruiser Newark, from the cruiser New Orleans and from the receiving ship Vermont. They were in command of Capt. Nicoll Ludlow of the Massachusetts, Lieut. Watson of the New Orleans, Capt. Miller of the receiving ship Vermont and Capt. Goodrieh of the Newark. The men were lined up from the hydrants to the building and began to pass the buckets along. Their work was of no avail and the jackies were soon driven back by the flames.

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the flames.

Lieut Dougherty, the junior aide of Commodore Philip, the commandant of the yard, was
soon on the scene, and he directed that the
Brooklyn Fire Department be summoned.
At 6:35 o'clock, fifteen minutes after the
fire was discovered, the first alarm was
sent to the flreinen. They responded prompty considering the condition of the streets.
When the first engines arrived at the yard the
horses in some instances were so weak that
they were unable to pull the heavy machines
through the snow. The order was given to the
buejackets, and after ropes were attached to
the engines the sailors pulled the engines
through the heavy snow to desirable places.
Deputy Chief Dale responded on the second
aiarm, and as soon as he saw the condition of
affairs he seen in two additional alarms, which
brough talso the fireboats New Yorker and the
Seth Low to the yard. The fireboats made a
landing at dry dock, No. 2 at the foot of Mail
street and soon had a dozen streams of water
playing on the fire, in addition to the streams
operated by the twelve engines in the yard.
While the firemen were trying to save the
adjoining buildings the sailors and marines
removed all the portable machinery.
Capt. Ludlow of the Massachusetts was
directing the work of the bluequekets when
the side wall of the burning building bulged
out and fell with a tremendous crash. Lieut,
Dougherty gave a warning shout just in time
to allow Capt. Indiow and the sailors to fall
back. Some of the bricks fell almost at Capt.
Ludlow's feet.

The fire became so hot that the men of Engine No. 9 were compelled to abandon
their machine, and it was for a time
in danger of being demolished by the fallling wails. The walls tumbled on the
inside, however, and the engine was
then rescued. Deputy Fire Commissioner
Tully asked the sailors to pull the engine back,
and they responded with vigor. Attaching a
huwser to it they soon had

After the flames had been extinguished Chief Engineer Windsor said that he could not account for the fire.

"Its origin is unknown to me. There was nothing in my office excenting a bundle of papers that could have caught fire. But there was no fire in that part of the building. The boilers were in the centre of the building, far from my office. It is a mistery to me how the fire started or what caused it."

He said that the building, which was known as No. 28, contained all the valuable records of the department. There were on the top floor all the valuable models and patterns of the Newark, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, Atlanta and Raleigh. These were utterly destroyed, and it will cost considerable to replace them.

stroyed, and it will cost considerable to replace them.

There was also in this building all the records and patterns of the battleship Maine, which was destroyed in Havana harbor just a year ago yesterday. In the burned building was a pneumatic plant, which had been put in only a short time ago at a considerable outlay. This was also destroyed.

When it was seen that the fire could not be headed off, the electric light wires, as well as the telegraph and telephone wires in the yard had to be cut in order to allow the firement to work freely.

freely.
The losses, as estimated by Chief Engine
Windsor, may aggregate about \$1,500,000

The losses, as estimated by Chief Ergineer Windsor, may aggregate about \$1,500,000. He said that the muchinery was the most valuable that could be obtained for its purpose. There was also in the building at the time some of the machinery for the cruiser New Orleans, which is now at the yard waiting for it.

Naval Constructor Bowies said that the losses would in his opinion not amount to much more than \$1,000,000. He figured out the losses as follows: Building, \$350,000; machinery, \$400,000, and patterns and models, \$250,000. He also allowed \$100,000 for the losses to the boilers and small tooks.

In the absence of Commodors Philip, the commandant of the navy rand, Capt, Summer is in charge, and he will ask to-day for the appointment of a court of inquiry to investigate the fire.

Col. Huntington was in command of Monagaries.

ie fire.

Col. Huntington was in command of \$50 arrines who sid guard duty in and around the ard during the progress of the fire.

Michael Lynch, 25 years old, of 108 North stord street, a fireman attached to Engine to the street of the street was struck by a brick that fell from the of and received a contused wound of the ght knee. He was attended by a surgeor on the Cumberland Street Hospital, but was it removed. This was the only inishap of the

suingron, D. C., Feb. 15 - Engineer-in-Melville, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Chief Melville, Chief of the Navai Bureau of Steam Engineering, does not anticipate any great embarrasament from the destruction of the machine shop in the navy yard in Brooklyn, as the navy has excellent machine plants at Norfolk and Boston, where all pending work can be completed. The work of repairing the Massachusetts would not be retarded, he said, as it related entirely to her hull.

They Already Extend 25 Miles-Advance on

POLDING OUR LINES AT MANILA.

the Rebels Below Pateros Postponed. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun

MANUA, Feb. 16-10 A. M.-In accordance with the policy of Gen. Otla not to extend the lines about Manila any further at present, the front already being nearly twenty-five miles ong, portions of the California and Washington regiments, the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieut. Hawthorne's mountain battery, which were about to make a concerted attack on the insurgents below Pateros, were withdrawn yesterday afternoon to their former positions along the river.

A thousand or twelve hundred insurgents are reported to be massing in that vicinity. Some are coming from the north.

Lieut, E. D. A. Harting of the South Dakota Regiment was drowned yesterday while attempting to land a gun from the gunboat Laguna de Bay.

DUPUY'S BET ON THE DREYFUS CASE, If the Revision Bill Passes a Decision Will Be Given by March 20.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Pants, Feb. 15.-Prime Minister Dupuy has ade a wager with M. Binder, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, that if the Government's Trial Revision bill passes the Senate the Court of Cassation will give judgment in the Dreyfus affair by March 20.

The stake is a dinner of twenty covers. It is stated that the court has to examine 2,000

A SHIP GONE DOWN NEAR SAVANNAR? Boxes Picked Up by the Spanish Bark Tafalla Thirty Miles Off Shore.

BRUNSWICE, Ga., Feb. 15.-The Spanish bark Tafalla, irom Barcelona, arrived to-day, reports having picked up at sea yesterday a box f merchandise marked Marx Bros., Jacksonville. Fla., containing fifty gross of parlor

In addition to this a dozen or more packages of merchandise were found floating near where the box of matches was picked up. The place where the merchandise was picked up is between here and Savannah, about thirty miles from shore, and it is nearer Savannah than Brunswick. The merchandise is New York and other Eastern ports, and it was feared by some that the Mallory Line steamship City of San Antonio, due here last Monday, had been wrecked.

Agent Raymond stated that no apprehension was felt for the Antonio, as she was not expected here until to-morrow on first trip since being released from the Red Cross service. The Antonio's manifest shows no merchandise consigned to the Jacksonville firm above named.

NEW MAINE'S FIRST KEEL PLATE LAID On the Anniversary of the Destruction of

the Former Battleship of That Name. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.-The first keel plate of the new 12,500-ton battleship Maine was laid at Cramps' shippard to-day, on the anniversary of the destruction of the former battle-ship Maine. The assembled spectators looked on with bared heads. Among those present were Naval Constructor F. H. Hanscom, Assistant Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson, Charles H. Cramp and Edwin S. Cramp. Twelve workmen swung the massive horizontal plate into position. It is of the finest welded steel, 24 feet long, 4 feet wide and ¼ of an inch thick. The crowd cheered after the plate was fastened with blocks

INDESCRIBABLY WICKED RESORTS. Philadelphia Clergymen Can't Find Words

to Tell What They Saw. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Thirty-nine clergymen have raised an issue in the Mayoralty campaign, which is otherwise without feature. They have addressed a query to each candidate on the suppression of vice. It seems that the

on the suppression of vice. It seems that the clergymen have been doing some investigating, as the following from a statement they have issued shows:

"Accompanied by representatives of the Law and Order Society, or an officer of the law, with great refuctance and at very great personal sacrifice, in different companies we visited at different hours of the day and night scores of indescribably wicked resorts. Some of us were taken from houses of the lowest type to more pretentious resorts, where sin was veneered with a semblance of respectability. What was seen and heard, songs, stories and remarks were frightfully vulgar."

MR. CHOATE MEETS A CRITIC. nowbound and Hungry They Eat Peanuts

and Apples Together. Ambassador Joseph H. Choate started for New York on Tuesday, leaving Boston at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The train he was on became snowbound and Mr. Choate found himelf with nothing to ent. There was a longhaired passenger on the train who also com plained of being hungry. The two decided to pool the nunger issue, after learning that the train could not be moved for some time. A messenger boy was found who volunteered to get peanuts and apples for the hungry men, and when the apples were brought around Mr. Choate and his companion, between bites, learned each other's names. Mr. Choate made the discovery that his long-haired acquaintanes was Israei Zangwill, the English critic, who was on his way to Philadelphia to deliver a lecture. They were snowbound six hours. pool the nunger issue, after learning that the

FIFE MEN KILLED,

Run Down by a Train as They Were Shovelling Snow from the Track.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.-Five snow-shovel ers were killed at Belle Meade, N. J., at 7:30 belock last night by an east-bound Philadelphia and Reading express. The cut through phia and leading express. The cut through which the railroud masses at Belle Meado is very narrow and was filled with snowdrifts varying from filteen to twenty feet deep by the recent bilzard. Twenty snow-shovelers were put to work yesterday to clear the tracks. The snow deadened the noise of the train, and the men had no warning of its approach. The bodies were taken to Belle Meade for identification.

MORE ELECTRIC CABS.

The Electric Vehicle Company Arranging to tirently Extend Its Service.

The Electric Vehicle Company is arranging to place orders for the construction of 200 more cabs. There are to be 25 of the ordinary coupé pattern, 75 hanson cabs, 50 full exten-sion broughams scating four persons each, and 50 three-quarter extension broughams accommodating three persons each, the last two being new styles of vehicles. All are to be delivered by June 1. A new building in Forty-second street, near Third avenue, is to be used as a construction and repair shop, and a chang-ing station is to be built downtown and another on the east side the common to operate 115 ng station is to be built downtown and another in the east side the company to operate 100 oblicies from each station.

INDIANA AT TOMPKINSFILLE, The Injury to the Big Battleship's Propei-

ler Quickly Repaired.

The injury to the propeller of the battleship ! ndiana, received while she was forcing her way through the ice in Wallabout Channel on why through the less in wallatest channel on Thesiday and which necessitated her return to the mayr rard, was quickly repaired and yea-terday morning she steamed down to the Tompkin-ville snehorage and joined the cruis-er New York. Both vessels are expected to leave for Havana before the close of the week.

Sampson's Squadron May Sail To-Day. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.- It is expected at the Navy Department that the vessels of Admiral Sampson's squadron of evolution, now at Tompkinaville, will sail the the to-morrow. The entire squadron will assemble at Havana.

WHAT HAPPENED IN SAMOA.

JUSTICE CHAMBERS'S ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE RECEIVED.

Everybody, He Writes, Would Have Accepted His Decision as to the Succession of Malleton Tanu Had the Germans Kept . Their Hands Off-Rebels Were Repulsed at First, but Gained an Advantage by Treachery-Letter Received Yesterday

by the Justice's Brother in This City.

Dr. Porter F. Chambers of this city, a brother of William L. Chambers, Chief Justice of Samoa, received a letter from Chief Justice Chambers yesterday. It deals with the recent troubles in the Island and the actions of the German officials. At the beginning of the let-ter the Chief Justice says that he writes under high pressure, intense excitement and disgusting and humiliating conditions, and he hopes that an understanding of this will excuse what he calls disconnected and disjointed

statements in the course of the letter. Chief Justice Chambers sent most of his family to Auckland, New Zealand, to be in the care of United States Consul Dillingham when it became apparent that there was going to be a row between the itwo native factions and be-tween the English and American and the German authorities. His son Clopton remained with him, but was to join the rest of the family

by the next mail steamer. So much of the letter as is not of a personal nature follows:

When I wrote you four weeks ago I was in the midst of the trial of the contest between the two rival factions in Samoa for the King-ship. I apprehended that there might be trouble when the decision was delivered, no matter which way the case was decided. Notwithstanding the fact that the treaty had provided the method I was pursuing for the settlement of the question with the distinct purpose of preventing war, it has been the immemorial custom of the Samoans to settle the question of Kingship succession by war.
"Samoans know nothing of our form of

election, and apparently will not adopt our nethods unless they are forced to do it. They know nothing of majorities and minorities.
As long as a part of the people oppose, those who favor must either persuade or force the others into acquiescence. Thus you will see the conditions with which I was confronted under the treaty, which in plain words says: 'In case any questions shall hereafter arise in Samoa respecting the right-ful election or appointment of King or any other chief claiming authority over the islands, or respecting the validity of the powers which the King or any chief may claim in the exercise of his office, such question shall not ead to war, but shall be presented for decision to the Chief Justice of Samoa, who shall decide t in writing, conformably to the provisions of this act and to the laws and customs of Samoa not in conflict therewith, and the signatory Governments will accept and abide by such decision.' Art. 3, sec. 6, Berlin Final Act.

DISORDER AVERTED AT THE TRIAL. "After a trial of eleven days of patient investiration, two sessions each day, a hard study of Samoan genealogies, customs, titles and pracices every night. I came to the conclusion

tices every night. I came to the conclusion from a legal and conscientious point of view, besides upon the treaty and the laws and customs of Samoa not in conflict therewith, that Tanu, the son of the late. King Malletoa, and who by the gift of the people had been endowed with the name of Malletoa, was the duly elected King.

"Everything was peaceful and quiet at the time the decision was rendered, although during the last few days of the trial horrible threats had been made against my life by people on the Matanfa side and affidivits had been made by a number of respectable people that they had heard one of the highest chiefs in the islands make such threats. Accordingly everybody went to the court that morning, Dec. 31, prepared for trouble (confidentially, I was not unprepared myself, having close at hand in the unper drawer of the desk behind which I was to stand an instrument with which I was determined to do my part of the work if any trouble occurred.

"Once during the trial there was a very tragio scene, and the British and American Consuls and the Captain of the British man-of-war, who were in the court at the time, as well as other prominent people, have told me that but for my caim and determined attitude a mas-

seen, and the British and American Consuls and the Captain of the British man-of-war, who were in the court at the time, as well as other prominent people, have told me that but for my caim and determined attitude a massacra would have occurred. The room was crammed with natives and there were hundreds all round the building. Fortunately, I had three policemen, two of them native Samoans and the other an American half-easts, whom I believe would sacrifies their lives at my command. I quickly selected the two highest chiefs of the contending sides, one from each side, calling them out by their names and commanded them at their perit to restrain their respective followers and then ordered the policemen to clear the premises of all but a few respectable chiefs on each side. When this had been necomplished I required and received a ledge from them that in the future course of the trial no such thing should occur in the neighborhood of the court. It became necessary, however, before the trial was over for me to severely punish one of these very chiefs for his contempt.

"Going back to the decision, I think the natives, during the delivery of my decision, exercised a discretion whileh was the better part of valor. Things were exceedingly quilet and respectful on the surface, and the crowd dispersed peacefully. United States Consul-General Judge Osborn of Nebraska, a man of fine character and legal ability, and the British Consul, Mr. Maxes, a nophew of Lord Salisbury's wife, a man of fifteen years' experience in diplomatic service in England's foreign service, and one of the cleverost men. I have ever met, both immediately accepted the decision for their respective Governments and have some to a different conclusion themselves, and they are both so reporting to their Governments. The German Consul-General, who had also attended the trial through obsessed on 6, Artele HI, above referred to or rather quoted his Government had laready agreed with America and England that it would accept and abide by the decision, whatev

III. above referred to or rather quoted his Government had already agreed with America and England that it would accept and abide by the decision, whatever it night be.

OERMANY ABETTED THE DISORDER.

"A meeting of the Consuls and captains of the English and German men-of-war was held within an hear. The American and English Consuls and the Captains of the English men-of-war proposed that the King, in whose favor I had decided be immediately recognized by the consuls calling upon him and the warships giving him a royal salute. This the German Consul and the Laptain of the German warship refused to do. If it had been done, there is no doubt whatever that he would have been firmly upon his throne that very day.

"Within two hours the German counsel for the defeated side and other German sympathizers were leading the armed troops of the Matania faction into the streets of the municipality. The President, who is a German, threw all his influence on that side, and the Matania people, realizing that they had the support of the German Consul, of a German warship and of the entire German population, got ready with amazing quickness for the violent attack which followed. The successful side had all along monised to abide by the decision, whatever it should be, and had promised all the officials that they would not fight. In these promises we have every reason to delieve they were sincere, because ever since the treaty was adopted in 1883, and since the hid who made war upon the Maleton Government in 1883, and since the material leads to push the different parts of the islands. They succeeded in mustering about 2,000 men, millferently armed and muster of his chiefs has been in exile in the Marshall Islands. Infortunately the powers release, who had been preventing for the situation for several weeks, perhane mustered about 5,000 men, and as afterward allouing Abia and the surrounding villages. They had not him to gather their singestrea from the different parts of the islands. They succeeded in mustering about 2,000 men,